PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY BENEFITS FOR OUTSIDERS

Mrs. Terry Can Connect Her House With Sewer.

ALDERMEN SO DECIDE

Bitter Fight in the Board as to Legal Phase and Consequences.

COL. MURPHY GETS HIS BRIDGE.

Mr. Lawder Introduces an Ordinance Prohibiting Children Jumping On or Off Moving Cars-City Auorney Will Answer Rule of Judge of the Hastings' Court.

The Board of Aldermen held its regular November session last night and translirge amount of business, only a little of which, however, was of public interest. The body spent half an hour haggling over a resolution allowing Mrs. M. A. Terry, widow of General Terry, (who was for many years superintendent of Lee Camp Solliers' Home), to connect her house, No. 1615 Grove Avenue, which is outside the corporate limits, with Allen, Lawder and Gordon op-the granting of this privilege, but olution was finally adopted.

ordinance allowing Cel. John Murphy id a steel ordige over Eighth street, meet his present with his proposed otel, and the resolution directing the Atterney to prepare answer to the ngs Court's rule summoning the ers of the City Council to show cause hey should not be compelled to build was passed without a dissenting Mr. Lawder offered an ordinance, eet of which is to prohibit children imping on and off street cars and

DOWN TO WORK. ers of the Board were rather slow-ing, but when the roll was call it and that all the members were save President Turpin and Messrs, d Snead. Vice-President Alien pre-nd the body first took up a report to Committee or Streets, recom-Committee on Streets, recom-the rejection of an ordinance al-he Crescent Advertising and Pub-Company to maintain trash boxes treets of the city. The measure ited. he Committee on Finance came a

bracing the ordinance fixing the ation to be paid by the city to the and assistant assessors of pro-the figures paid by the State, \$2 lay, the ordinance to be effective 1, 1901. It was recommended that hance be adopted and it was, ports of the auditor and treasurer, nonth of October, were submitted

SEND IN THEIR REPORTS.

nomason handed in he report of militee on Ordinances. The first was one amending the ordiative to annual reports of the ty descriments, requiring the chiefs of quartments to send their annual reports to the Mayor by February 15th of each year. This was adopted.

An ordnance regarding the inspection of wagons and carts was rejected. The Board adopted the amendment to an ordinance increasing the salary of the cerk of the Committee on Accounts and

Printing from \$20 to \$25.

A great deal of business came from the common Council for the concurrence of the Board. Many resolutions providing for street improvements were concurred PRIVILEGES TO AN OUTSIDER.

The resolution allowing Mrs. M. A. Terry to connect her premises, No. 1615 Grove Avenue, with the city sewer on that thoroughfare, evoked a great deal of discussion. It was explained that this house is just beyond the city limits, and Mr. Lawder showed to recommit the paper to the Committee on Streets. The Marshull Ward member said the matter had been irregularly recommended, and that he did not think that the Council had the right

not think that the Council had the right to grant such a concession.

Mr. Denahue took the ground that as other projectly-owners outside the city limits had been allowed city gas and water. Mrs. Terry should not be denied this right. He said he understood that city gas and water was in that very house and he could not see why the sewerage, which was necessary there as a sanitary measure, should not be granted.

This same view was taken by Mr. Whittet, who explained that Mrs. Terry was a wisow and that her property would

Whittet who explained that Mrs. Terry was a widow and that her property would have to remain idle unless the Council would give her the right to connect her house with that sewer.

Mr. Gordon said he did not believe the city had the right to adopt this resolution. "It would be illegal in my opinion," said he. "If we have done these things in the past that is no reason why we should do

he. "If we have done these things in the past, that is no reason why we should do them now or in the future."

SHOULD NOT DISCRIMINATE.

Mr. Much declared the Council should not make flesh of one and fowl of another, and that he was in favor of passing the measure.

other, and that he was in favor of passing the measure.

Mr. Gordon retaliated by saying that if the Council or its committees had extended gas and water mains and sewers beyond its city limits, these privileges should be rescinded and should cease.

"I am is favor of that," asserted Mr. Mann. "What I insist on is that we shall treat all fairly and alike."

"Mr. President," interpolated Mr. Ferriter, "I thak this Board should pass that resolution. Mrs. Terry is a widow of General Terry and that house is everything in the world she has. If you don't allow her to connect the dwelling with the sewer you cut off her only means of support. I heleve we have a legal right to grant the privilers asked."

Mr. Allen left the chair and made a fine argument may not the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Alies left the chair and made a fine argument aga ast the adoption of the resolution, which he declared would set a precedent which would mean that property-owners all around the city would clamor for similar privileges, and some of them would get them to the detriment of the people who live in and pay taxes to the city of Riemond.

After some further discussion of the subject, the Board concurred in the resolution by the following vote:

Ayes-Messis, Bahen, Beck, Burton, Donahue, Ferriter, King, Mann, and Whittet-S.

Noes-Messis, Allen, Drewery, Gordon,

Whittet—8
Noes—McSrs. Allen. Drewery, Gordon, ant-Colonel Russe, general United States, The ordinance allowing Col. John Murthur, Richardoud's genial hotellist, to construct a handsome steel bridge across Eleith Street, 65 feet south of Broad Street, to donnect his present hotel with dent Harrison.

a hotel building he is going to erect on the southwest corner of Broad and Eighth Streets, was adopted by a vote of 13 to 1. Mr. Allen spoke and voted against the rdinance.
Several resolutions providing for street

WATER AT LOW RATES. Concurrent action was taken upon the ordinance granting city water to the Lee Camp Soldiers' Home at the rate charged institutions in the city for water.

charity institutions in the city for water.

The Board refused to concur in the action of the Council upon the ordinance allowing the Committee on Grounds and Buildings to draw upon the Auditor for \$300 deposited in the city treasury from the sale of trees at the city nursery.

An ordinance prohibiting the tacking or pasting of bills or signs on poles, awnings, awning frames in the city was referred to the Committee on Streets for investigation.

tien.

A resolution that was sent to the Committee on Light donates to the Y. M. C. A. 500,000 cubic feet of gas.

The Board allowed the Board of Directors of the Charlotte Williams Hospital to keep the large pile of bricks now on Broad Street, near Tweltth, for a period of six months, or until the further order of the Council ouncil. Mr. Lawder offered an ordinance pro-

hibiting minors and adults from jumping on and off railroad trains and street-cars while in motion, and imposing a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each offense. Newsboys are excepted in this ordinance, which was referred to the Com-mittee on Ordinances. Mr. Drewry presented a petition signed

by owners of property abutting on Trucheart Alley between Fifteenth Street and Locust Aley, asking for the grading and paving of the alley. The matter was referred to the (Committee on Streets.

The Board adjourned at a late hour.

ELECTION BILLS APPROVED.

The Council Committee on Elections met last night and approved the bills resulting from the election held in this city November 6th. The hills amounted to \$1.411.03. about the same sum elections have cost

in previous years.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Shockoe Creek was held last night to consider a resolution referred by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Committee and the City Engineer to report upon the advisa-bility and cost of changing the course of the creek so as to straighten it at and along its intersection with Hospital Street, near Seventh. The Engineer suggested that, as there were several needs in the creek that ought to be straightened, it would be well for the committee to meet and make an inspection of the creek, be-ginning near its head on the Hermitage Rend, and following its course to its

on motion of Mr. Wood, the committee decided to meet on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, to make the inspection and formu-late its report to the Council.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTION.

Board Will Meet to Canvass Returns on December Third. (By Associated Press.)

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 13 .- The State Election Board will meet December 3d to canvass the returns and officially declare the result of the election in this State. While the Republicans have formally conceded the election of Beckham as Governor, and announced that there would be no contest, both Republicans and Democrats will be represented by counsel at the canvass of the vote. Governor Beckham will be manugurated December 11th.

DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Bill With This Intent Introduced in Georgia House of Delegates, (By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 13 .- A bill to disfranchise the negro was introduced in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature to-day by Representative Hardwick, of Washington county. A bill similar in character was introduced at the last ses-sion, but was defeated.

CAPTAIN LANIER THEIR CHOICE

Company F, Seventieth Regiment, Selects a Commander-News

of the Military.

Alexander Sidney Lanier was last night elected captain of Company P, of the Seventieth Regiment. The vote was unanimous, and it was enthusiastically given.

A committee was appointed to wait upor the Captain and inform him of his election, but he could not be found. It was arranged to send a committee to notify him at 6:15 P. M. to-day at his law offices in The Times building. Captain Lanier served in the volunteer

militia in North Carolina before coming to Richmond. He was a member of Gov-ernor O'Ferrail's staff with the rank of major. The Captain is a very popular young man, and will make an ideal company commandant. A great reception was in store for him had he been found last

First Lieutenant Thompson was not a candidate for the captaincy. He refused to allow his name to be voted for, and earnestly advocated the election of Capain Lanier,

Before the election, the company under

command of Lieutenant Thompson marched command of Leutenant Thompson matches to the Blues' Armory, and had a full-dress inspection drill. The company presented a spiendid appearance.

After the election of the captain the company decided to attend the Washing-

ton Centennial if satisfactory arrangements could be made. It was also determent to the total and target shoot on Thanksgiving day. The "shoot" will probably be at Chimberazo Park. Nothing has been positively decided upon as to the Washington trip. Col. Anderson is trying to make such arrangements as will enable the regiment to attend at little or no cost to the soldiers.

Randolph Bumgardner, of Staunton, has been appointed adjutant of the Third Bat-talion of the Seventieth Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant.

The Howitzers had a full-dress inspec-

tion and drill last night, which was folthon and the last night, which was fol-lowed by a bail. There was a large crowd present, and a most enjoyable evening was speat. The artillerymen never presented a handsomer appearance. Captain J. A. Roman, representing Jacob Reed's Sons, of Philadelphia, the contrac-tors for the new uniforms, was at the Ar-mory last night.

Colonel Harrison Discharged.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, November 13.—Lieuten-ant-Colonel Russell B. Harrison, inspector ant-Colonial residence of the United States Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect December ist next, his services being no longer re-

Colone! Harrison is a son of ex-Presi-

TO MAKE PEKIN AN OPEN PORT

This to Be Proposed to Chinese Envoys.

flicted Without Trial.

SOUTHERN VICEROYS ALARMED.

Fear the Execution of Viceroy of Chih Li Will Have a Serious Effect In Those Provinces Previously Favorably Disposed Toward For-

eigners.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In addition to the points said to be agreed upon at Pekin as a basis for settlement with Caina, as announced in cable dispatches, it is understood that several other points are likely to receive attention when the matter is taken up with the Chinese Envoys. One of these is as to making the city of Pekin an "open port," for while it is not on the sea coast, the purpose is to extend to it that freedom of commerce and intercourse with foreigners which now applies only to those open ports designated by

course with foreigners which now applies only to those open ports designated by treaties with China.

The suggestion that this action be taken has been made in high Chinese quarters, and its advisability is urged because Pekin, as the capital of the Chinese Empire, is the center of influence throughout the center of influence throughout the

country.

LIMIT IMPERIAL EDICT.

Another po nt which may be proposed is that capital punishment by beheading or otherwise shall not occur in future by Imperial punishment by the proposed in perial edict alone, but only after a trial such as is given in civilized countries, the accused having an opportunity to be heard. This does not apply to the executions made necessary by the Boxer movement. made necessary by the Boxer movement.

Official dispatches have been received here from the viceroys of the southern provinces of China, who thus far have been most friendly to foreigners, stating that they were shocked by the execution of the acting viceroy of Chin Li, and also stating that they feared this would have a serious effect in those localities hitherto favorably disposed.

HORRORS OF THE AMUR.

Navigation Barely Possible on Account of Dead Rodies.

(By Associated Press.) (by Associated Fress.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Globo this afternoon publishes a letter from a Belgian gentleman who has been traveling to Pekin via the Trans-S.berian Railroad. He describes under date of September 6th what

scr.bes under date of September 6th what he saw in the Amur River.

His account surpasses in horror those previously published:

"The scenes I have witnessed during the three days since my steamer left Blagovetchensk," he says, "are horrible beyond the powers of description. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Morxo 2,000 at Rabe and 8,000 around Elacovetchensk, a total of 12,000 corpses encumbering the river among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impossible.

"Last week a boat had to plough her way through a tangled and mangled mass of corpses lashed together by their long

of corpses lashed together by their long hav. The banks were literally covered with corpses. In the curves of the stream were dark, putrid smelling masses of human flesh and bone, surging and swaying in the steamer's wake and wash. The ing in the steamer's wase thin wash. The captain valniy ordered full speed ahead, the sight and smell will be ever with us. "From Blagovetchensk to A'gun, 45 kilometeres, numerous villages lined the bank, with a thriving, industrious population of over 100 000. That of A gun was 20.000. one will ever know the number of those who perished by shot, sword and stream. Not a vilage is left. The silence of death was around us, the ruins of A'gun on the right with broken down crumbling walls and shattered roofless houses.

THE CONCERT OF POWERS.

London Papers Agitated Concerning Its Stability.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The London morning papers are again agitated concerning teh stability of the concert of the Powers'n China. The attitudes of Germany and teh stability of the concert of the Powers
'n China. The attitudes of Germany and
the United States meet with disapproval,
the former because Count von Waldersee
has sent a column to destroy the Ming
Tombs, an act which is regarded as needlessly vindictive, and the latter because
it threatens to break up the concert.

The Daily Chronicle comments strongly
upon the American attitude as a "feeble
compromise which it is impossible to accept."

compromise which it is impossible to de-cept."

The Morning Post says: "It would be un-reasonable for the United States to break up the concert because they do not desire indemnity. The Powers would probably be willing to consider America's objec-tions. If, however, the United States have in view some new combination of Powers, it would be necessary for Great Britain and Germany to agree upon a common and Germany to agree upon a common policy to be pursued in the absence of a general agreement."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Clash Highly Probable Between Troops of These Countries.

(By Associated Press.)
TIEN TSIN (not dated), Via Shaghai,
Nov. 13.—The Russians have ordered the
foreigners in the railroad houses at Tong
Ku to vacate the buildings, and the British have sent there a company of in-fantry and one hundred cavalry, ordering troops to retain and protect the

Puritive Expedit ons.

(By Associated Press.)
PEKIN, Sunday, Nov. II.—Another small German expedition goes north to-morrow, in spite of the fact that these punitive raids are strongly criticised here as serv-

ing no good purpose.

Reports of the death of the Dowager reports of the death of the Dowager Empress are persent, flough there is no official confirmation of them, communication with the Court being very irregular. There is a growing belief, however, that she will never return to Pekin.

Killed Two Hundred,

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated November 10th, says a force of Russians has captured the arsenal northeast of Yang Tsun with triffing loss, killing 200 Chinese and capturing a quantity of arms and treasure.

REPRESENTATION | CHOATE SPOKE TO PHILOSOPHERS MAY BE CUT DOWN

Di Cintra

Virginia Will Have One Career and Character of Less Congressman.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT. REAPPORTIONMENT SCHOLARLY ADDRESS.

No Capital Punishment Shall Be In- The Ratio Likely to Be Increased to Two Hundred Thousand,

THE FIGURES ARE NOW READY.

Congress to Have the Statistics Before Them and Ratio Will Likely be Raised in Order That the House May Not be Too Large and Unwieldy.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Director of the Census Merriam was at the White House to-day. He called the attention of the President to the fact that the figures on the population of the United, the total of which had been announced, are in such shape that they will be at the disposal of Congress, when it meets, for any action it may desire to take in the direction of a reapportionment bill.

reapportionment bill.

The reapportionment following the count of the twelfth census will become operative by law in 1963. There probably will be a considerable increase in the ratio and total number of representatives under the new apportionment. Starting with a ratio of one to every 30,000 inhabitants, there were 65 representatives in the first Congress. This ratio under the tenth census gave the House of Representatives 325 members. The eleventh census, in 1890, gave a population of 62,522,250, or an increase of 12,500,090. With this the ratio was increased to 173,901 people to each representative, and at this ratio the House numbered 356 members, an increase of 21, VIRGINIA AND MAINE.

VIRGINIA AND MAINE. The ratio under the new census probably will reach 200,600. With an increase of 13,225,464 shown by the present census, and letting majority fractions of the apportionment count for an additional number, as has been the custom, this would make an increase of the property of the propert increase of 18 members in the next House. Reapportionment on this basis would leave but four States that would lose representatives. They are Maine and Virginia in the East and Kansas and Arkansas in the West. They would lose one member each. Any ratio smaller than 200,000, which would save them their representative, would, it is thought, make an unwieldy addition to the membership of the House. ncrease of 18 members in the next House

BROKERS ASSIGN.

Rumors Are Rife of a Very Large De falcation. (By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 13 .- The firm of Grant Brothers, stock brokers, made an assignment to-day to E. C. Stedman, and the assignment was made the basis of a lot of rumors which, in substance, were made to the effect that the stoppage of he firm's business was due to a defalca

tion.
The amount of the defalcation was placed at from \$150,000 to \$175,000, but up to the present no one connected with the firm will admit or deny the rumors that are flying around, and just where they started is not known.

The firm was prominent on the Stock Exchange some years ago, but of late has been inactive. Mr. Stedman says the liabilities will be below \$100,000, and probably less than half that sum, and that of late the Grants have been winding up their

MRS. HANCOCK REAPPEARED.

Mystery Not Cleared Up Till After the Transport Had Sailed. (By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- Mrs. Hancock wife of Captain Hancock, U. S. A., now stationed at Manila, mysteriously disanpeared yesterday afternoon in this city. peared yesterday afternoon in this city.

Mrs. Hancock wore valuable jewelry when she disappeared, and also carried a considerable sum of money. Her home was at Fort Monroe, where her sister, Mrs. William Marye, wife of Colonel William Marye, commandant of the fort, also tives.

Mrs. Hancock was last seen in a Sixth-Avenue department store, Captain Hancock had written his wife

Captain Hancock had written his wife to join him in Manila. State-rooms were secured on the transport Klpatrick, which was scheduled to sail to-day at 2 o'clock from the navy yard.

Mrs. Hancock returned to the Grand

Hotel this afternoon, She said she had been in Philadelphia visiting friends,

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Will Be Convened in Norfolk To-Day by Bishop W. W. Duncan-Rev. R. W. Blunt to Make Address.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 13.-Bishop W. W. Duncan, of Spartanburg, S. C., is expected to preside over the sessions of he Virginia Conference of the Methodist

the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopai Church, South, which assembles here to-morrow.

Many delegates have already arrived. It is proposed that the conference shall sit from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1:39 o'clock in the afternoon, dijourning then until the following morning, and that the sessions shall last 2 week.

The announcement of the assignment of ministers to various pastorates will not be announced until just before conference adjourns.

be announced that yet cover contretted adjourns.

Rev. R. H. Bennett, paster of St. James Church, Richmond, is expected to preach the opening sermon. The Board of Trustees of the Virginia Conference Orphanage met here to-night at Epworth Church.

J. H. Goldsmith, who was recently arrested at Newport News, pleaded guilty here 40-day to having embezzied 3100 from Gately, Elherson & Company, of Norfolk, for whom he ared as collector. He was sent to jail for six months.

Lincoln His Theme.

Delivered Before Philosophical Society of Edinburgh-

INTRODUCED BY ROSEBERRY.

Referred to the Speaker in Language Complimentary, not Alone to Him, but to His Predecessors at the Court of St. James. Vote of thanks Ten-

dered Orator.

(By Associated Press.) EDINBURGH, November 13.-Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, this evening delivered the inaugural lecture at the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, taking as his theme "The Career and Character of Abraham

Lincoln." Lord Roseberry, who presided, introduced Mr. Choate as follows:

"Mr. Choate is one of that choice suc cession of men whom the United States has sent to this country. He has endeared himself to us in a remarkable degree by his brilliant and genial qualities. For his discoursage he has selected one of the most interesting subjects within the range of possibility, the great man whom he personally knew in the flesh, Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Choate said:
When you asked me to deliver the inaugural address on this occasion, I recognzed that I owed this compliment to the fact that I was the official representative of Americe, and in selecting a subject I ventured to think that I might interest you do an hour in a brief study in popu-lar government, as illustrated by the life of the most American of all Americans. therefore offer no applogy for asking your attention to Abraham Lincoln, to his unique character and the parts he bore in two important achievements of modern history—the preservation of the integrity of the American Union and the emancipa tion of the colored race. During his brief term of power he was probably the object of more abuse, vilification and ridleule than any other man in the world, but than any other man in the word, but when he fell by the hand of an assassin, at the very moment of his stupendous victory, all the nations of the earth vied with one another in paying homage to his character, and the thirty-five years that iave since elapsed have established his place in history as one of the great benefactors, not of his own country alone, but of the human race.

remance of his life, and biography will searched in vain for such startling vicis-studes of fortune, so great power and glory won out of such humble beginnings

and adverse circumstances. Nothing could be more squalid and mis Nothing could be more squalld and miserable than the home in which Abraham Lincoln was born—a one-roomed cabin without floor or window in what was then the wilderness of Kentucky. His father, ignorant, needy and thriftless, together for himself and his family, was ever seeking, without success, to better his unhappy condition by moving on from one such scene of dreary desolation to another. His whole schooling, obtained during such odd times as could be spared from grinding labor, did not amount in all to as much as one year, and the quality of the teach-ing was of the lowest possible grade, in-cluding only the elements of reading, writing and ciphering. But out of these simple elements, when rightly used by the right man, education is achieved, and Lin-coln knew how to use them.

SCHOOLED BY HARDSHIP. I have been thus detailed in sketching his early years because upon these strange foundations the structure of his great forme and service was built. In the place of a school and university training fortune substituted these trials, hardships and substituted these trials, hardships and struggles as a preparation for the great work which he had to do. It turned out to be exactly what the emergency required. Ten years instead at the public school and the university certainly never could have fitted this man for the unique work which was to be thrown upon him. Some other Mores; would have had to lead us to our Jordan, to the sight of our proposed land of liberty.

land of liberty.

My professional brethren will naturally My professional brethren will naturally ask me how could this rough backwoodsman, whose youth had been spent in the forest or on the farm and flat boat, without culture and training, education or study, by the random reading, on the wing, of a few miscellaneous law books, become a learned and accomplished lawyer? Well, he never did. He never would have earned his salt as a writer for the Senset por have won a place as advonted. Signet, nor have won a place as advocate in the Court of Session, where the technique of the profession has reached its highest perfection, and centuries of learning and precedent are involved in the equipment of a lawyer. Dr. Holmes, when asked by an anxious young mother, "When should the education of a child begin?" replied: "Madam, at least two centuries before it is born." And so I am sure it is

with the Scots lawyer.

But not so in Illinois in 1840. Between 1830 and 1850 its population increased twenty-fold, and when Lincoln began practicing law in Springfield in 1837, life in Illinois was very crude and simple, and so were the courts and the administration of justice. Books and libraries were scarce. But the people loved justice, un-held the law and followed the courts and soon found their favorites among the advocates.

A POLITICIAN.

In those early days in the West, every awyer, especially every court lawyer, was necessarily a politician, constantly en-gaged in the public discussion of the many gaged in the public discussion of the many questions evolved from the rapid develop-ment of town, county. State and Federal affairs. Then and there, in this regard, public discussion supplied the place which bubble discussion suppose the party with the universal activity of the press has since monopolized, and the public spenker who, by clearness, force, earnestness and wit, could make himself felt on the questions of the day, would rapidly come to the front.

At the age of fifty-one, this child of the

the front.

At the age of fifty-one, this child of the wilderness, this farm laborer, rail-splitter, flatboatman, this surveyor, lawyer, orator, statesman and patriot found himself elected by the great party which was pledged to prevent at all hazards the further extension of slavery, as the chief magistrate of the Republic, bound to carry but that nursess, to be the leader and ruler. out that purpose, to be the leader and ruler of the nation in its most trying hour. Those who believe that there is a living providence that overrules and conducts

the affairs of nations, find in the elevation of this plain man to this extraord nary fortune and to this great duty which he so nay ascharged, a sagnal vandication of their fa.th. Pernaps to this Philosophical Institution the judgment of our philosopher Emerson will commend itself as a just estimate of Lincoln's historical place:

"His occupying the Chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience. He grew according to the need, his mind mastered the problem of the day; and as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. In the war there was no place for holiday magistrate nor fair weather sailor. The new pilot was hurried to the heim in a tornado. In four years—four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resource, his magnanimity, were sorely tried, and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the center of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time, the true representative of this continent—father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their mind articulated in his tongue."

He was born great, as distinguished from those who act eve greatness or have it

mind articulated in his tongue."

He was born great, as distinguished from those who act eve greatness or have it thrust upon them, and his inherent capacity, mental, moral and physical, having been recognized by the educated intelligence of a free people, they happily chose him for their ruler in a day of deadly neril.

OF THE PEOPLE.

It is now forty years since I first saw and heard Abraham Lincoln, but the impression wich he left on my mind is ineffaces. sion wich he left on my mind is ineffaceable. After his great success in the West he came to New York to make a political address. He appeared in every sense of the word like one of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first sight there was nothing impressive or imposing about him, except that his great stature singled him out from the crowd; his clothes hung awkwardly on his giant frame, his face was of a dark pallor, without the slightest tings of color; his giant frame, his face was of a dark pallor, without the sightest tings of color; his seamed and rugged features bore the furrows of hardship and struggle; his deep-set eyes looked sad and anxious; his countenance in repose, gave little evidence of that brain power which had raised him from the lowest to the highest station among his countrymen. As he talked to me before the meeting, he seemed ill at ease, with that sort of apprehension which a young man might feel before presenting

me before the meeting, he seemed ill at ease, with that sort of apprehension which a young man might feel before presenting himself to a new and strange audience, whose critical disposition he dreaded. When he spoke he was transformed; his eye kindled, his voice rang, his face shone and seemed to light up the whole assembly. For an hour and a half he held his audience in the hollow of his hand. His style of speech and manner of delivery were severely simple. What Lowell called "the grand simplicities of the Bible, with which he was so familiar, were reflected in his discourse. With no attempt at ornament or rhetoric, without parade or pretense, he spoke straight to the point. If any came expecting the turgid eloquence or the ribaldry of th frontier, they must have been startled at the earnest and sincere purity of his utterances. It was marvelous to see how this unturored man, by mere self discipline and the chastening of his own spirit, had outgrown all meretricious arts, and found his way to the grandeur and strength of absolute simplicity.

Alas! In five years from that exulting night I saw him again, for the last time, in the same city, borne in his coffin

Alas! in five years from that exuiting night I saw him again, for the last time, in the same city, borne in his coffin through its draped streets. With tears and lamentations a heartbroken people accompanied him from Washington, the scene of his martyrdom, to his last resting place in the young city of the West, where he had worked his way to fame.

Many notable persons were in the au-Many notable persons were in the au-dience, and Mr. Choate was frequently ap-plauded.

plauded.

Lord Roseberry, replying to 2 vote of thanks for presiding, said:

"Lincoln was one of the great figures of the ninteenth century. To me it has also seemed that he was the second founder of the great republic. His strength rested on two rocks—inflinching principle and illimithe great republic. His strength resets of two rocks—unflinching principle and illimi-table common sense. One distinguishing feature that dissociated him from all the other great men of history was his immense fund of humor."

THE CONCERT WAS A GRAND SUCCESS

Crowded House Greeted the Performers, Who Appeared to Excellent Advantage.

The concert for the benefit of the Grove Avenue Baptist Church building fund was given last night and proved a grand suc cess. It surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and a large addition was made to the fund, with which the congregation will erect a new and hand-home house of worship. Those who had in charge this noble charity are receiving, from all sides, well merited congratulations on the success that attended their efforts, and to Miss Gay Ragiand, especially, is

much of the credit due

The concert was given in the Academy
of Music. The auditorium was crowded
almost to suffocation. Every box was oc-

almost to suffocation. Every box was occupied. Every seat was taken and standing room, anywhere, was at a premium.
All Richmond seemed to have turned out
to aid in the deserving charity.
The programme was: Miss Gay Ragland, soprano; Mrs. L. M. Durrett, contraito; Miss Lillian Taylor, contraito;
Capt. Frank W. Cunningham, tenor; Mr.
Conway H. Gordon, tenor; Mr. Charles W.
Hunter, Jr., baritone; Mr. Polk Miller,
humorist; Mr. Felix Jardella, clarionettist;
Prof. Meses Stein, orchostra; Iardella's
R. L. I. B. Band; Messrs. Shepherd Webb
and Herbert L. Rees, accompanist; Under and Herbert L. Rees, accompanist; Under the direction of Mr. Walter C. Mercer.

The overture was a selection from Faust, by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Felix, lardella, and was followed by a quartette composed of Miss Ragland, Mrs. Durrett, Messrs, Gordon and Hunter, ren-Durrett, Messis. Gordon and Hatter, rea-dering "The Miller's Woolng," which was well received, as were Miss Taylor's ren-dition of the aria from "Sampson and De-lilah," and the tenor solo "Ah, Meer," by Captain Cunningham. The soprano solos by Miss Ragland evoked continued ap-plause, as did the rendition of Tosti's "My Dream" as a contraito solo by Mrs. Dur-rett

The duet by Miss Ragland and Mr. Gor-The duet by Miss Ragland and Mr. Gor-don was greatly appreciated, as were the vocal and instrumental solos rendered by Mr. Hunter and Prof. Fellx Iardella, and the soprano solo, aria from Der Freichutz, by Miss Ragland. The first part of the programme ended with a quartette by Miss Ragland, Mrs. Durrett, Messrs Gordon and Hunter.

Hunter.

Part two of the programme was devoted to selections rendered by Mr. Polk Miller, and was an entertainment in itself. The well and favorably known story letter, character delineator and musician appeared to excellent advantage, and his hits were greeted with round after round of anniance. of applause.
Prof. Meses Stein and his orchestra con

tributed much to the excellence of the programme. There were many encores, and (Continued on Fourth Page.)

CABINET CHANGES ARE IMPROBABLE

President Wishes Them . All to Remain.

NO PLEDGES MADE,

But All Are Likely to Serve Another Four Years.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After the Love Feast Was Over the Message to Congress Was Disenssed-It Was Practically Agreed to Recommed a Small Decrease in War Revenue.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-President Mc-Cinley to-day announced clearly and forcefully to the members of his Cabinet his desire that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at the Cabinet meeting in the White House to-day.

Responses were made by all of the mempers present, and while there were no definite pledges from any of them that they would accept the portfolios thus tendered afresh, there was on the other they would accept the portfolios thus tendered afresh, there was on the other hand no definite declination. It is understood generally that there

it is full the state of the homo-geneity of the present Cabinet. That fac-tor is Attorney General Griggs, as he holds his present position at a great finan-cial sacrifice. Still Mr. Griggs replied in erms of warm appreciation to the con plimentary remarks of the President, and voiced no intention of retiring from his

REVIEWED ADMINISTRATION. The President evidently had prepared for the occasion, and in his address reviewed the work of the administration in the past four years—four of the most exciting years the country has known in three decades. He said that if the result of the recent

election was an endorsement of his ad-ministration, it was no less an endorse-ment, and while he knew that in asking them to remain with him, there was scarcely one who could do so without some sacrifice either of money, leisure or per-sonal inclination, at the same time he said he should feel happier if all of them could gratify his wish.

Secretary Hay was the first to respond.

He said that for his part he deeply appreciated the complimentary references made by his chief, and that he thought that there was not a member of the Cabinata when would saver such pleasant official.

net who would sever such pleasant elations without regret, and then in the relations without regret, and the case of the most urgent reasons.

Secretaries Gage, Long, Hichcock, Wilson, Attorney General Giggs, and Postmaster General Smith, each spoke in turn and in much the same vein.

Secretary Root was the only absent member from the meeting. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The meeting, which had developed into a real love feast, then returned to the more common-place affairs of routine business, and the discussion of the salient

business, and the discussion of the salient features of the President's coming mes-sage to Congress. Each of the mem-bers furnished a forecast of his annual re-port, but none of the reports were in shape for formal presentation. It was practically decided that the recom-mendation in the message on the subject of the war revenue taxes will advocate a small reduction, scaling down the total small reduction, scaling down th revenue about \$15,000,000. Just where this decrease will be made has not been de-

termined.
Considerable attention will be devoted to the N'caraguan Canal in the message, but the President's recommendations are not yet clearly formulated.

STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM. Both Petitions May be Rejected and

Better Service Required. The Committee on Streets will held its regular semi-monthly meeting at 5 c'clock regular semi-monthly meeting at a o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and at 8 o'clock Monday night the committee will convene in special session to take up the reports of the sub-committees on street-car mat-ters.

There is a sentiment prevalent among Some members of the Council to refuse to allow the Richmond Passenger and Power Company to electrify its Broad Street Inc. and to reject the application of the Richmond Traction Company for permission to operate its cars of Main Street, requir-ing the Power Company to give an ade-quate service on the latter thoroughfare.

COUP D'ETAT FEARED.

Recrudescence of floyalism Imminent, Says The Figure.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Figuro this morning makes the following sensational statement:

"A recrudescence of royalism is imminent. The Duke of Orleans has ordered meetings in the wards of Paris, and the movement will be extended to the departments when well on foot in the capital."

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS Local.

-Captain Lanier chosen to command.
-Aldermen meet in warm debate.
-Grove-Avenue concert a grand suc--Early session of Legislature.

-Millions for railroad development. -Wants separate-car law enforced. State. -Virginia Conference convenes in Nor-

-virginal Contents of the Cont General. -No changes likely to be made in President McKinley's Cabinet.
-Stock brokeruge firm makes an as-

signment.

-Mrs. Hancock, wife of an army offi-cer, mysteriously disappears for a short -Corbett wants to fight Jeffries again.

Foreign.

-Force of imperial edict may be limited by peace terms.

-Horrors of the Amur graphically told by a Felgian gentleman.

-Hon. Joseph Choate addressed Edinburgh Philosophical Society on theme of Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln."